



The GLAST Burst Monitor

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GBM Mission Objective

- ♠ **The goal of the GLAST Burst Monitor (GBM) is to enhance the Science return of the Gamma Ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST) mission in the study of gamma-ray bursts. GBM will measure the spectra of bursts over a wide energy band and with high temporal resolution. The GBM will also detect bursts over a large solid angle. It will determine the directions to the bursts, to allow optional repointing of the main instrument.**

GBM Collaboration



National Space Science & Technology Center



University of Alabama
in Huntsville

Michael Briggs
William Paciesas
Robert Preece
Narayana Bhat

*On-board processing, flight software, systems
engineering, analysis software, and management*



Marshall
Space
Flight
Center

NASA
Marshall Space Flight Center

Charles Meegan (PI)
Gerald Fishman
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Robert Wilson

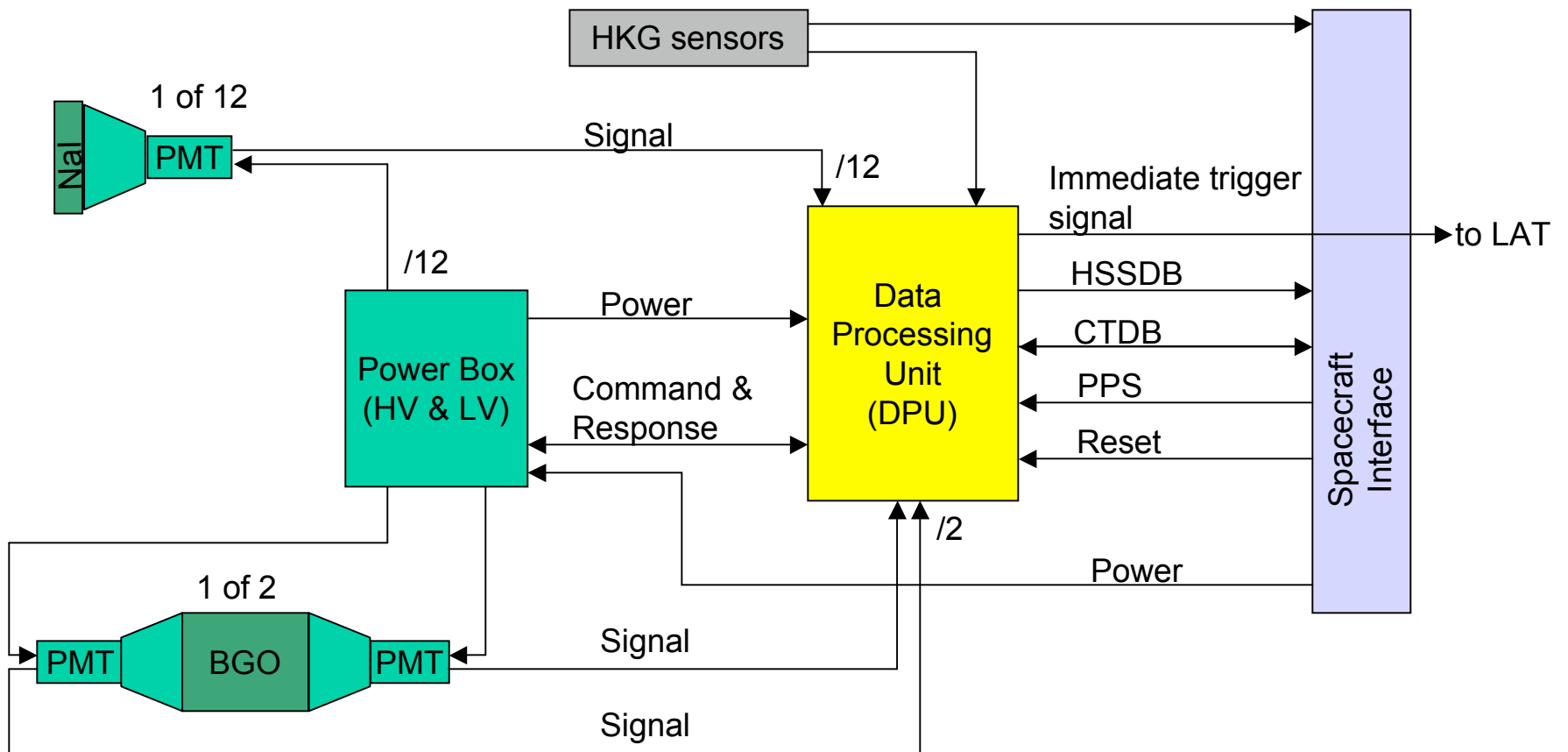


Max-Planck-Institut für
extraterrestrische Physik

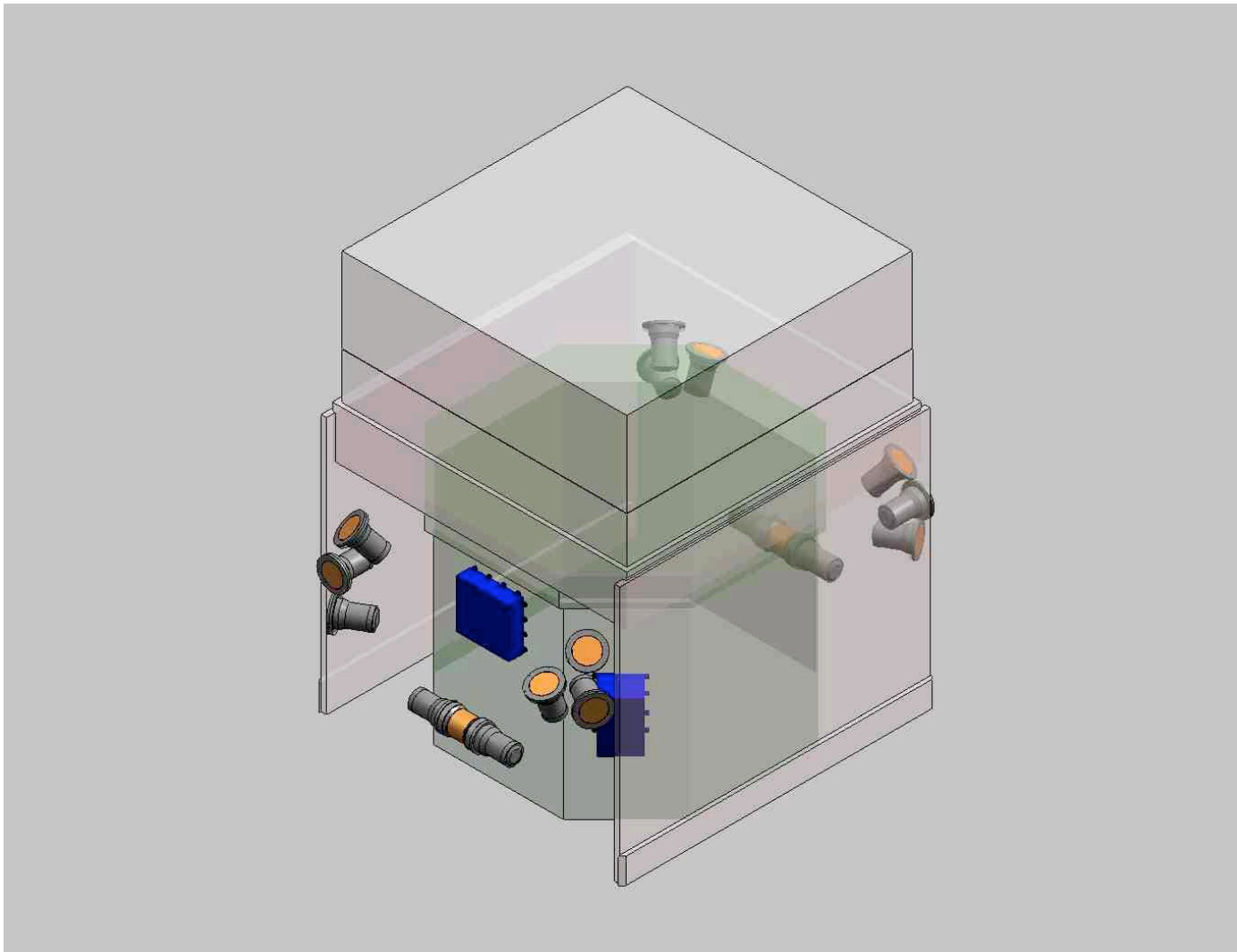
Giselher Lichti (Co-PI)
Andreas von Keinlin
Volker Schönfelder
Roland Diehl
Jochen Greiner

*Detectors, power supplies,
calibration, and analysis software*

Instrument Functional Diagram



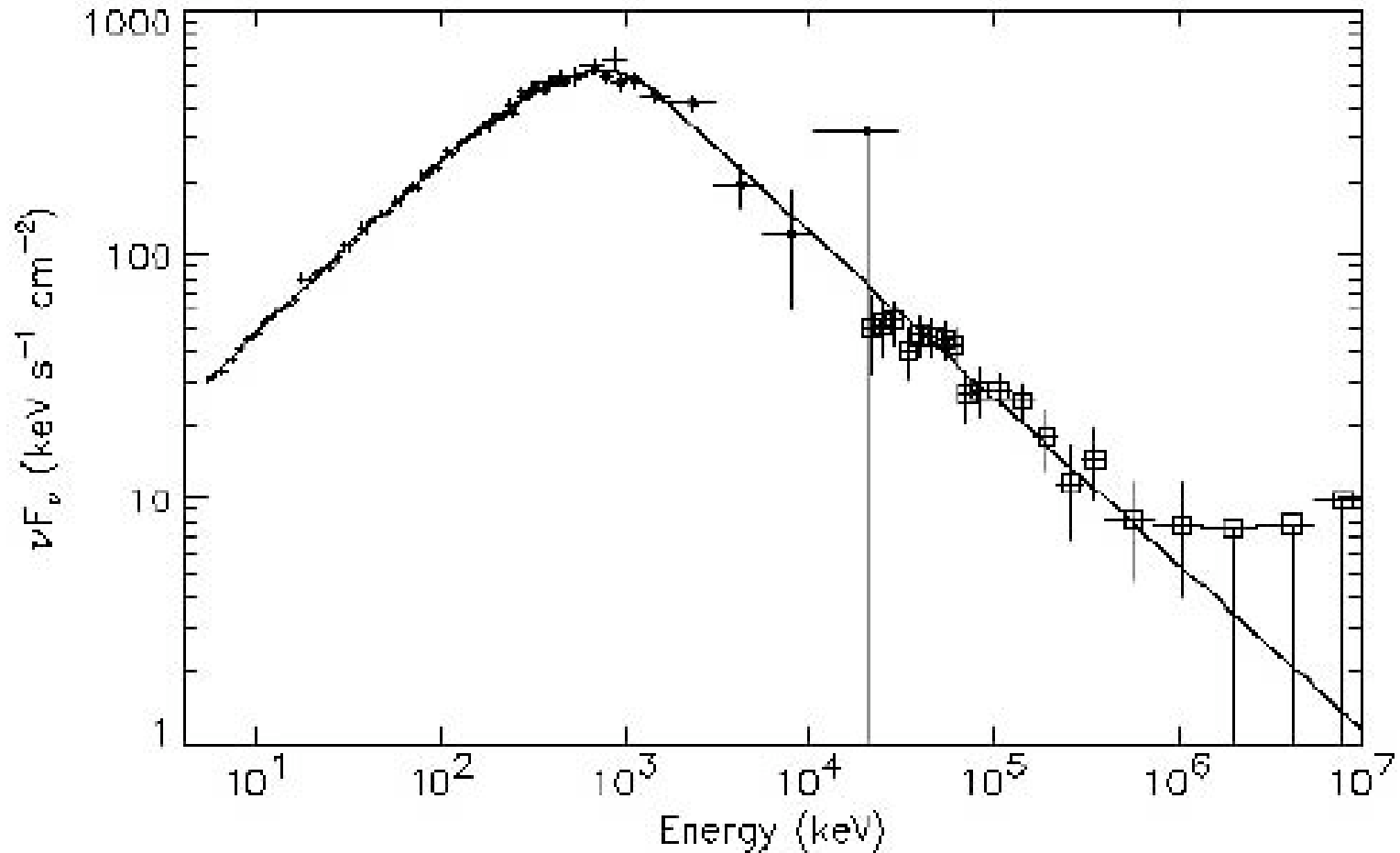
GBM Component Placement



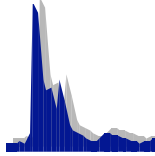
GBM Requirements and Capabilities

Parameter	Requirement	Goal	Current Capability
Energy range	10 keV – 25 MeV	5 keV – 30 MeV	~5 keV – 30 MeV
Energy resolution	20% FWHM at 511 keV	(no stated goal)	~12% FWHM at 511 keV
Time resolution	10 microsecond	2 microsecond	2 microsecond
On-board GRB locations	20° accuracy (1σ radius) within 2 seconds	15° within 1 second	<15°; 1.8 seconds
Rapid ground GRB locations	5° accuracy (1σ radius) within 5 seconds	3° within 1 second	TBD by analysis (scattering influenced)
Final GRB locations	3° accuracy (1σ radius) within 1 day	(no stated goal)	TBD by analysis (scattering influenced)
GRB sensitivity (on ground)	0.5 photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.3 photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.35 photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)
GRB on-board trigger sensitivity	1.0 photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.75 photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)	0.76 photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (peak flux, 50–300 keV)
Field of view	8 steradians	10 steradians	8.8 steradians
Deadtime	<10 $\mu\text{s}/\text{count}$	<3 $\mu\text{s}/\text{count}$	~2.5 $\mu\text{s}/\text{count}$

GRB Spectral Performance (GBM+LAT)



Simulated GBM and LAT response to time-integrated flux from bright GRB 940217



Data Types

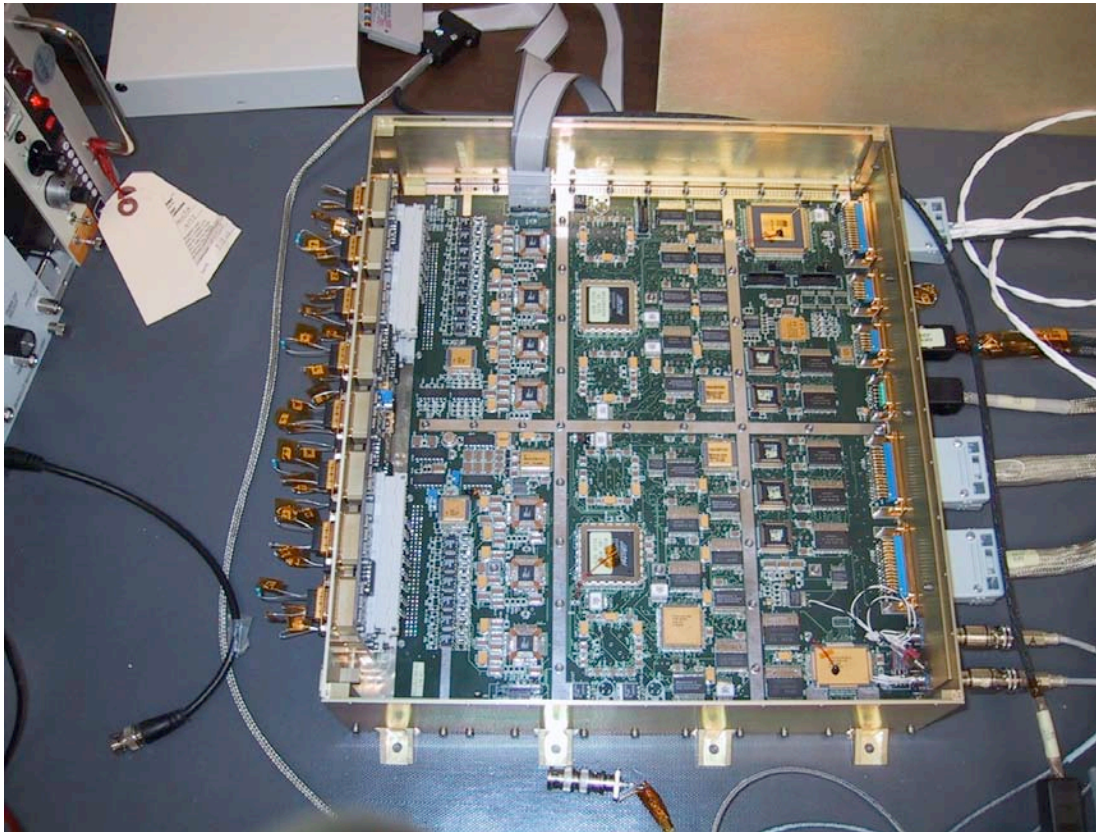
♠ At All Times:

- λ CTIME: 8 energy channels – 256 ms – all detectors
- λ CSPEC: 128 energy channels – 8.192 s – all detectors

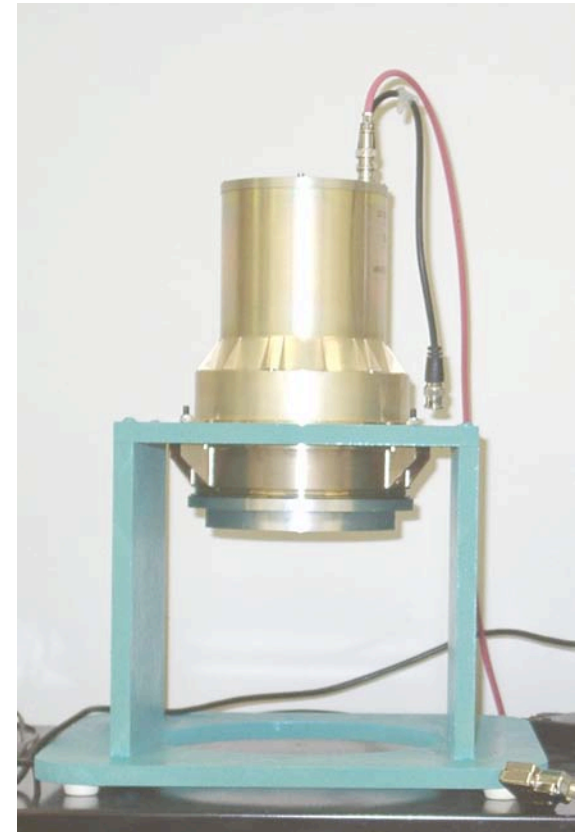
♠ During Bursts:

- λ TTE: Time tagged events, 128 channels
 - ♠ Pre-trigger: 500,000 events
 - ♠ Post-trigger: ~300s, selected detectors
- λ Alert Messages: real-time location, peak flux, fluence

Engineering Hardware



Data Processing Unit



NaI Detector



Science Investigations

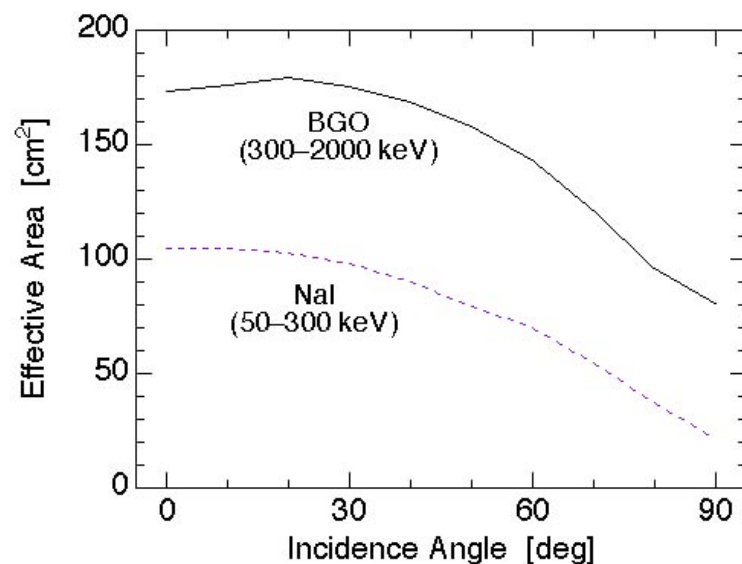
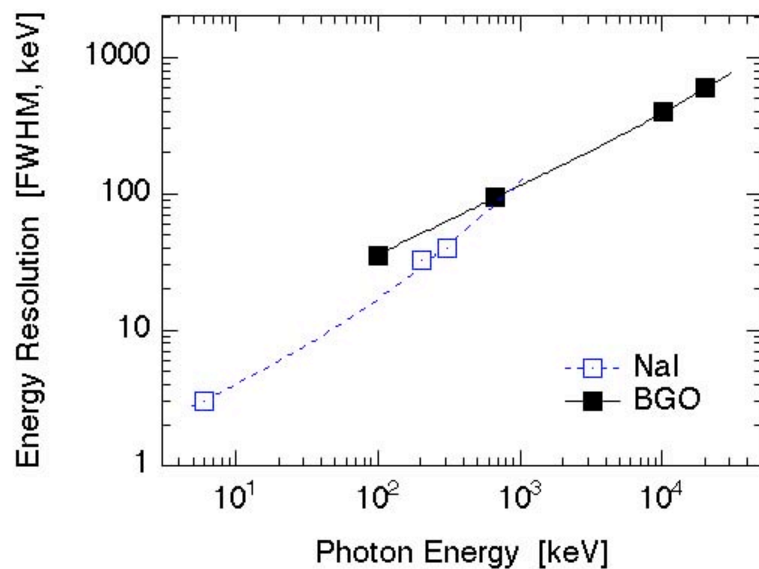
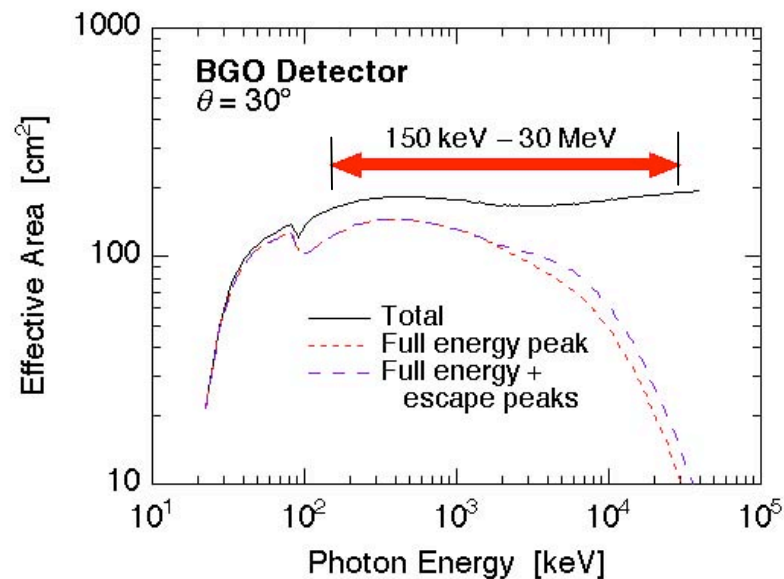
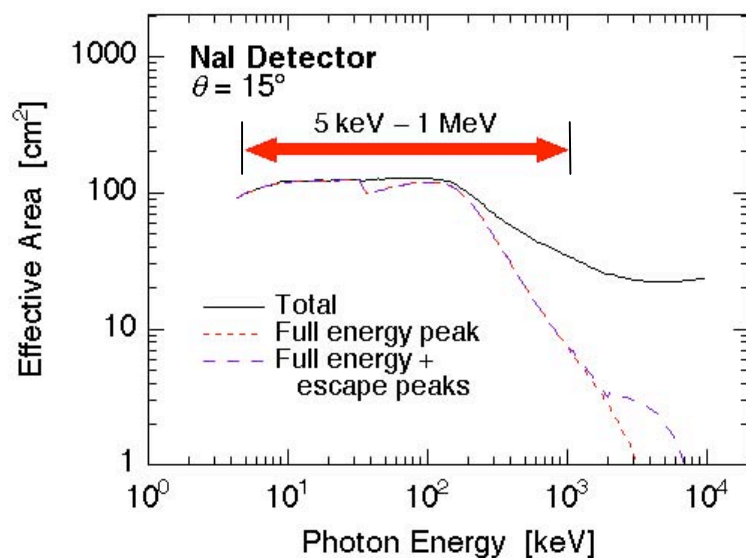
♠ GBM Team Proposal:

- λ Time-resolved Spectroscopy of GRBs
- λ Rapid Burst Locations
- λ Burst Catalog, inc. Spectroscopy Catalog

♠ Other Possibilities (GI Program)

- λ Solar Flares
- λ SGRs
- λ Occultation Sky Survey
- λ Long Period X-Ray Pulsars

Expected Detector Performance



GBM Burst Alerts

